

val forces of the United States, or as deser-

And whereas, many citizens of the State of Kentucky have joined the forces of the insurgents, and have on several occasions endeavored to aid the said State in large numbers, without the aid and comfort furnished by disaffected and disloyal citizens of the United States residing here, have not only greatly destroyed the peace, but have overborne the civil authority and made flagrant civil wars, destroying property and life in various parts of that State, and in violation of the laws made by the President of the United States, by the persons commanding the national armies, combinations have been in the State of Kentucky with a purpose of inciting the rebels

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the authority in me vested by the Constitution and laws, do hereby declare that, in my judgment, the public safety especially requires that the suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus be authorized by the proclamation of the 5th of September, 1863, be made effectual, and be duly enforced in and throughout said State of Kentucky, and that martial law be for the protection of the public safety.

I do, therefore, hereby require of the military officers in the said State, that the exigencies of the writ of habeas corpus be suspended within the said State according to the aforesaid procedure, and that martial law be established therein, to take effect from the date of the proclamation of said suspension.

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the authority in me vested by the Constitution and laws, do hereby declare that, in my judgment, the public safety especially requires that the suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus be authorized by the proclamation of the 5th of September, 1863, be made effectual, and be duly enforced in and throughout said State of Kentucky, and that martial law be for the protection of the public safety.

I do, therefore, hereby require of the military officers in the said State, that the exigencies of the writ of habeas corpus be suspended within the said State according to the aforesaid procedure, and that martial law be established therein, to take effect from the date of the proclamation of said suspension.

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the authority in me vested by the Constitution and laws, do hereby declare that, in my judgment, the public safety especially requires that the suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus be authorized by the proclamation of the 5th of September, 1863, be made effectual, and be duly enforced in and throughout said State of Kentucky, and that martial law be for the protection of the public safety.

I do, therefore, hereby require of the military officers in the said State, that the exigencies of the writ of habeas corpus be suspended within the said State according to the aforesaid procedure, and that martial law be established therein, to take effect from the date of the proclamation of said suspension.

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the authority in me vested by the Constitution and laws, do hereby declare that, in my judgment, the public safety especially requires that the suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus be authorized by the proclamation of the 5th of September, 1863, be made effectual, and be duly enforced in and throughout said State of Kentucky, and that martial law be for the protection of the public safety.

I do, therefore, hereby require of the military officers in the said State, that the exigencies of the writ of habeas corpus be suspended within the said State according to the aforesaid procedure, and that martial law be established therein, to take effect from the date of the said proclamation, and said suspension.

establishing of national law to continue this proclamation shall be revoked or modified, but not beyond the period when said rebellion shall have been suppressed, come to an end.

And I do hereby require and command all well as military officers, all civil officers, all persons existing as well as friends who reside in the said State of Kentucky, to take notice of this proclamation and to give full effect to the same, the martial law herein proclaimed and the things in that respect herein ordered, will not be deemed or taken to interfere with the holding of lawful elections with the preceeding and continuing authorities of Kentucky, or with the administration of justice in the courts of law existing therein between citizens.

of the United States, and its courts or
 proceedings which do not affect the military
 relations or the constituted authorities of the
 Government of the United States.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set
 my hand and caused the seal of the
 States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this
 day of July, in the year of our Lord 1864
 of the Independence of the United States
 88th.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN
 By the President.

WM. M. SEWARD, Sec'y of the
 HALIFAX, July
 The Asia, from Queenstown 36th, arrived
 with three days later news. The yacht Di
 bound to Chagwa with her cargo.

It is rumored that Semmes will sail on private steamer in August.

Latest.—The Conference met Saturday, finally adjourned.

It is stated that orders have been issued to the English Government to have ready equipment necessary for 30,000 troops.

Cotton quiet and unchanged; broadstaple firm, slight advance in all qualities. Prices of iron firm and upward.

Favorable peace rumors caused an improvement in stocks and consols.

BALTIMORE, July 10.

The mail train from Sandy Hook, upon which Horner's Ferry, left this morning as usual. The tug's force are rapidly arriving at the West.

The enemy retain possession of the Virginia side of Harper's Ferry. Sigel holds opposite heights.

All indications seem to be that the enemy force does not exceed six or eight thousand and is a plundering expedition.

CINCINNATI, July 15.—River fallen 3 inches; 5 feet 6 inches water in channel. Weather showery. Thermometer 89; barometer 29.45.

General Sturgis.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

Of the many needless, shameful, unnecessary disasters to the Union arms which have been experienced the recent war has

destruction near Guntown, Miss., of a Union force 8,000 strong, led by General Sturgis, less than half that number of rebels under Wheeler and Roddy, seems the most unbelievable. The Illinois State Journal has the following letter from one of the victors, whence we quote the following: "The rebels were all mounted that follow-up. The fight at Guntown was the most managed affair of the war. Our men never formed in line of battle, but sent in regiments, to be cut to pieces; and we were left in total confusion. Some of our alrly men ahead and we fell in the rear. We passed General Sturgis and staff two miles from town. He was trying to get away as he could, leaving every one to take care of himself. * * * General Sturgis told

men (between Guntown and Ripley) to "shoot out for themselves." What think you of a man as thick as a thumb, as stupid as a post, and as much of a coward as a hen, who could suffer would be sufficient, punishment for him? I believe he sold us; for he ordered all the train right up to the front, and we was all lost, including ambulances. We had 200 wagons, 600,000 rounds of ammunition, and our artillery (twenty-four pieces, I think) and one hundred thousand rations. Some of the men were killed on the day we were shot, and the rest in the next day. It was awful time. Their feet were trampled under their drawers and coats, which they had tied into stripes and tied on. Few men came out of Ripley with their shoes. Every man I fell behind the rear guard was shot if he did not surrender at once. They followed over a hundred miles like wolves, and where I slept, Snuggles, my dog, was killed.

men with: "Get up, you d—d Yankee!" and I will take care of you now." I had not been gone from the place fifteen minutes when the rebels came up. It makes me sad to see a regiment so small, and I feel as if I had been to a great funeral. About one hundred men were killed, wounded, and missing. Nearly one-half who went out. One regiment went into the battle with three hundred eighty."

As so much has been said of the failures of civilian generals, it is but fair to remark that Sturgis is a West Pointer, and one of the mainstays of McClellan copperheads. He has outnumbered just such another disgraceful failure in Sully. It is not fair to expect that General Fremont to relieve Colonel Muller, and we can't recollect any opportunity to

Personal.

—Wendell Phillips has written a long letter to the Independent, advocating the nomination of the Cleveland Convention and denouncing the Administration.

—Charles Mackey has a letter in the Evening Post in defense of the dignity of British authors.

—General Hurker, of Sherman's command, who was reported mortally wounded, was born in New Jersey in 1837, and graduated West Point in 1858.

—In a recent speech in the House of Commons, Colonel Jervis affectionately alluded

holders asking higher prices at the close at \$1 06 1/2 for rice, holders asking \$2 1/2 for sugar, and \$1 01 and shipped \$1 06 1/2 for domestic. Whiskey dull; no sales. \$1 79 1/2 for Pork active and higher; sales of 1,000 bu close there were no sellers under \$45. Bulk meats or bacon. Lard sold at 10 1/2. Salt advanced to 70c, and the stock of Ship Chandler 25c. Beans 14c-14 1/2c. Lard 25 to 47 1/2c. Lard oil 41 1/2c. Gold 265 1/2-267 1/2. Silver 115 1/2-123 buying, and 124 1/2 selling.

